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La Nature says that Mr. Dybowski, the Inspector General of Colonial Agriculture, will be sent by the Minister of the Colonies to Senegal and French Guinea to study the conditions in those possessions, with a view, if possible, to sending agricultural colonists into those regions.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE AND THE NILE QUEST.

BALTIMORE, Jan'y 20, 1904.

*To the Editor of the BULLETIN,
American Geographical Society:*

Allow me to submit the following summary of a note presented in my name to the National Congress of French Geographical Societies at Rouen in August, 1903, by Prof Frédéric Lemoine, of the Collège Rollin, Delegate of the Geographical Society of Paris:

In the month of June, 1901, Col. Chaillé-Long called the attention of Gen. Bassot, sub-chief of the General Staff and Director of the Geographical Service of the Army to errors in sheets 28, 36 and 37 of the map of Africa on the scale of 1:2,000,000.

Gen. Bassot, in his reply, promised that the errors indicated should be corrected, as far as possible, in future issues of the sheets in question.

The sheet 36 will show, therefore, the line of Col. Chaillé-Long's itinerary in the country of the Makraka, completed in its western part as far as Gebel Lingeterre, as laid down by him; and also the section Rubaga-Lake Ibrahim of the explorer's route from Gondokoro to Rubaga.

As to the name of Lake Ibrahim, which was discovered by Col. Chaillé-Long in 1874 (and named Ibrahim by the Khédive Ismaïl), Gen. Bassot considers that the name should be maintained (to the exclusion of Choga or Kodja) and it will accordingly appear in future editions of sheet No. 36.

These rectifications by the Geographical Service of the French Army deserve the attention of conscientious cartographers.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary General of the Paris Geographical Society, on the 24th of May, 1903, Col. Chaillé-Long protests against the expressions used by Sir Harry Johnston in a recent work: *The Uganda Protectorate*. Sir Harry writes that when Gen. Gordon succeeded Sir Samuel Baker at Khartum (in 1874) he sent *two or more of his cosmopolitan white assistants—Belgians and Americans—to spy out the land in Uganda*.

To set in their true light the facts here wilfully misrepresented by Sir Harry Johnston, Col. Chaillé-Long makes the following statement as to the two messengers of Gordon.

The first, Chaillé-Long himself, was an officer of the Egyptian Army and Chief of Staff of General Gordon, then Governor-General of the Equatorial Provinces of

Egypt. He was charged in 1874 by the Khédive Ismaïl with a diplomatic mission to conclude a treaty with M'tesa, King of Uganda.

This treaty, dated July 19, 1874, was officially announced by the Egyptian Ministry to all the Powers, England included. It proclaimed the annexation of Uganda to Egypt, and its execution was realized without delay by sending, as Egyptian Minister Resident at the court of M'tesa, the other *cosmopolitan and spy* (to use Sir Harry Johnston's language), M. Ernest Linant de Bellefonds, son of the celebrated French engineer.

He had resided for several months at M'tesa's capital, Rubaga, when the English expedition under Stanley arrived there (April 15, 1875).

Col. Chaillé-Long affirms that the presence of Linant de Bellefonds at Rubaga thwarted the designs of Stanley, and he produces evidence to show that Uganda is an Egyptian Province and cannot be regarded as an English protectorate, except in contempt of all diplomatic usages.

Col. Chaillé-Long protests in the name of Gen. Gordon, in that of Linant de Bellefonds and in his own, against the malice and perversity of Sir Harry Johnston's narrative.

Without taking part in the debate, the author of this note believes that all friends of geographical and historical truth will regret the insinuations made in *The Uganda Protectorate*, and will esteem it an honour to do justice to the work of Col. Chaillé-Long.

Thus far M. Lemoine. My attention has since been called to a passage in a later work by Sir Harry Johnston, entitled *The Nile Quest*.

We are told on pp. 238-239 of this book:

Edouard Linant de Bellefonds, the Belgian official in Gordon's employment of whom mention was made in the previous chapter, and who met his death at the hands of the Bari, was avenged by the American C. Chaillé-Long, who inflicted severe chastisement on the Bari and allied tribes at and around Gondokoro. Chaillé-Long was made a colonel by the Egyptian Government. He was despatched by Gordon on a mission to Uganda to spy out the land; but owing to the intervention of Sir John Kirk from Zanzibar, the British Government stayed the ambitious Khedive from attempting to include Uganda in the Egyptian Sudan. Chaillé-Long added a little to our knowledge of the Victoria Nile, and gave a more detailed report of Lake Kioga than had been previously gleaned from the unscientific journey of Piaggia.

There is scarcely a line of truth in the entire statement.

Edouard Linant should be *Ernest* Linant de Bellefonds, Egyptian Minister Resident, son of the distinguished French engineer, whose name is connected with Nile exploration since the time of Mehemet Ali. Chaillé-Long did not avenge Linant's death, which occurred when the former had already quitted the Sudan.

There was no connection between the Uganda mission in 1874 and the expedition to Juba in 1875-76, in which Sir John Kirk interfered; separated, as they were, by an interval of 20 months.

The treaty which annexed Uganda to Egypt was signed July 19, 1874. Lake Ibrahim was discovered in August, 1874.

If the author of *The Nile Quest* had been in quest of the truth, he could have found in the records of the Royal Geographical Society the following letter:

LONDON, July 1, 1881.

DEAR SIR: I am requested by Sir Rutherford Alcock to inform you that he laid your letter to him of 19th May before the Council of the Society and that they have directed the attention of Mr. Ravenstein (who is engaged in compiling for the Society a large map of Equatorial Africa) to the matter, with a view to due credit being given to you for priority of discovery and naming of Lake Ibrahim on the map alluded to.

The Council at the same time disclaimed any responsibility for maps of Africa published by the firm of W. & A. K. Johnston, for whom the late Mr. Keith Johnston must have drawn the map of which you complain.

Your obdt. servt.,

H. W. BATES,
Ass't. Sec'y.

COL. C. CHAILLÉ-LONG.

A little study in the library of the Royal Geographical Society and an inspection of Bulletin No. 4, 1883, of the *Société Khédiviale de Géographie* would have taught Sir Harry Johnston that Piaggia was sent to Lake Ibrahim by Gen. Gordon in 1876, almost *two years after the discovery of the lake by Chaillé-Long*.

The treaty made with King M'tesa has not been allowed to stand; none the less, it remains in history as the work that brought Uganda within the pale of civilization.

National conceit and prejudice will have their way with men, but there are some things which a man of honour cannot do and Sir Harry Johnston has done them.

COLONEL CH. CHAILLÉ-LONG,
Corresponding Member American Geographical Society and
Geographical Society of Paris, Honorary Member
Société de Géographie, Caire, Rouen, etc., etc.

BOOK NOTICES.

Historic Highways of America, by Archer Butler Hulbert, with maps and illustrations. Volumes 1 to 7. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.

It is an interesting project to set before the reader the meaning of the paths—of beast and savage, of explorer and pioneer—which have borne a large share in early American history, and in many cases have handed down their importance to the present day. Our author has undertaken to do this in a series of sixteen volumes